## GERMANY AND THE PAPACY

The English Demonstration in Favor of Bismarck.

Meetings Against Ultramontanism.

Bismarck and the Emperor as "Soldiers of Christ."

THE MEETING AT ST. JAMES' HALL.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1874. The "conversion of forces" in English conservasem was well illustrated by the resolutions of the meeting yesterday at St. James' and Exeter halls to express the sympathy of the English people with the Emperor of Germany in his present struggle with the ultramontanes. Remembering that a few months ago William was the butt of English indignation and sarcasm—caricatured as an archhypocrite, a Vandal, a robber, the favorite object of declamation and insult—it did seem a little strange to hear an English audience applaud to the echo the declaration of one of the speakers that he was the most just, humane, even tender-hearted of sovereigns, full of faith in God and His on-s very political apostle of Christ. "The times have changed" indeed.

At St. James' Hall the chairman, Sir John Murray, read a letter from Lord Russell expressing his regret that his attendance was impossible, his sympathy, however, being with the object of the meeting, and then proceeded, in that peculiarly English, unintelligible manner of speech, in comparison with which American talking is called nasal, to discuss the subject of the coming together of the assembly, which was really a very respectable one in point of numbers, though not more than threefourths of the seats were filled. He showed the andience that nitramontanism was not merely the enemy of Germany, but of England, and urged the English people to arouse themselves and make common cause against it. The speech was filled with very respectable commonplaces and plaudatory of the Emperor, but I could only hear now and then a sentence. THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY

made an admirable expose of the ecclesiastical situation, spoken with a want of oratorical color and warmth which marred its effect, but which at the same time left its clear and succinct analysis of the matter from his point of view even more emphatic than it would have been had the statement been mbered with any superfluous words. I have rarely heard so fair and comprehensive an exposition of any great theological controversy as this showing of the thread of hostlity between the prerogatives assumed by the Church and those of State which runs through the history of the the Kingdom of England for centuries. He also insisted strongly that this was not a. question, but one which affected liberty of thought and conscience in all sects. His mention of the name of Prince Bismarck, the first in the course of the meeting, brought out the

the imperial Faust of 1870! The Dean gave a sound and temperate exposition of the relations of the "things which belong te Cæsar" and "the things which belong to God," and read several quotations from ultramontan authorities to show the real nature of their claims, and concluded, in well merited applause, a very model of theological polemic, without acrimony, without exaggeration and without any appeal to bigotry or lear.

most enthusiastic demonstration of applause

which was made during the meeting-prolonged

and almost frantic—this wicked Mephistopheles of

without exaggeration and without any appeal to bigotry or lear.

IMPATIENT ORATORY.

The next speaker, Sir Thomas Chambers, took up ably and in good forensic style the legal history of the controversy. He showed by a study of the laws of England that the Crown had been in perpetual struggle with the Roman hierarchy for 500 years. His speech was really eloquent and evoked irequent applanae. A Methodist followed, and an Oid Catholic moved the second resolution in a wordy, pithless and mostly inaudible harangue, which the meeting cut snort pitilessly by calls for "time." Mr. Newdegate followed in a conventional and die-away oration, full of the customary distribes and appeals to prejudice, going in for the opening of his periods like a lion and coming out like a lamb in whispers meant to be rhetorical, but which were simply inaudible and which necessitated continual cries of "Louder," and he concluded without regret, but with an appeal to the elections. Sir khoert feel spoke audibly, but so lengthily that the meeting lost patience, and, not getting a quid pro quo for its time and fatigue, he was rather expedited by demonstrations from the platform, and Colonel Cameron continued with a few indignant words about people who had got up to

ratior expedited by demonstrations from the platform, and Golonel Cameron continued with a few indignant words about people who had got up to speak ten minutes and occupied half an hour, when others who had come hundreds of miles to distinguish themselves at the meeting were unheard.

Rev. J. P. Thompson, formerly of the Tabernacle church, New York, but represented as from Berlin, was introduced, and, apologizing for coming to instruct an English audience, being neither German nor English, but an American, was received with such hearty applause and welcome as to show at once that there was no hostility to the American element there—in fact, it was a generous, fraternal welcome which must have put any mas at his ease.

Mr. Thompson made the speech of the day, and, though the meeting had aiready been long, the audience insisted on hearing him through, and he occupied the house nearly an hour without a sign of impatience and in the most complete silence, except when outbursts of applause interrupted his speaking. The Times of to-day dees justice to his address, as giving that which ne English speaker had given—a real representation of the facts of the case. He argued that the question was not one of persecution of the Catholics, but of preservation of society from a propaganda which undermined the bases of all loyalty and socal order. He gave a history of the controversy, an expose of all the movements and counter-movements of the powers in opposition, an abstract of the laws passed by the German government, and, in short, furnished all the information required for a thorough understanding of the Struggle now going on. Several times he proposed to cut his speech short abruptly, but lour cries of "No, no! go on, go on!" Kept him on his feet until nearly six P. M., the meeting having ccumenced at two. When I say that Mr. Thompson's speech was the speech of the entering accorded tit, and the tremendous applause with which it was cancluded, the congratulations poured on him afterward and the fact that when everybody w meeting accorded it, and the tremendous application the with which it was concluded, the congratulations poured on him atterward and the fact that when everybody was already wearied with nearly three hours of speaking the attention was more rapt up to the close of his words than at any previous time fully justify the assertion. He had come from Berlin expressly to attend this meeting; he was earnest in his advocacy and eloquent in his manner, and his reception from beginning to end was one which any American might have been proud of. When he had concluded the chairman acruptly ended the meeting by calling for three cheers for the Queen and the national anthem.

The Standard, in the report of the meeting, omits all mention of Mr. Thompson's speech or the speaker, ending its report with the remarks of

The Standard, in the report of the meeting, omits all mention of Mr. Thompson's speech or the speaker, ending its report with the remarks of Coionel Macdonald. The Times alone generously acknowledged the curious fact that a chance American contribution to the eloquence of the ocasion was the real pith of the meeting, and of a practical vein which none of the English speeches nad. It is pleasant to be able to add to this that the manner in which this contribution was received and applauded was as fine an example of true English hospitality and cordiality as any American could desire or is ever likely to witness.

### The Meeting at Exeter Hall.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 1874. The Times in an editorial on yesterday's proceedings concerns very justive the St. James' Hall and Exeter Hall meetings held under the auspices of the Protestant Edncation Institute as being simply "No Popery" demonstrations, and as not giving ex-pression to the intelligent opinion of English people at all. It goes on to say that such exhibitions of religious intolerance can only do more harm Bismarck against the ultramontane party in Germany. It was my duty to attend last evening the Exeter Hall meeting, and though I had been forewarned that I should hear the "fanatical" portion of the two gatherings, I was hardly prepared to expect such ill feeling against Roman Catholicism and so much "gentlemanly ignorance" on a subject as was there illustrated. Here, as at St. James', we were treated simply to a

THOROUGH ABUSE OF "POPERY." which no Englishman can well define, and speakers rode their particular hopbies in "interminable platitudes," To an impartial attendant, knowing Germany well, and knowing the abuse which used Germany well, and knowing the abuse which used order restraining the Council Committee from making an apportionment under it.

Prince Bismarck by Protestants of all shades in England, for their treatment of "poor France," for their "grasping policy," it sounds supremely ridiculous to hear what we must term by courtesy an "intelligent audience" shouting and clapping their hands and going half wild with delight at hearing the Kaiser and Bismarck styled

"TWO SOLDIERS OF CHRIST who are fighting against the enemy of liberty, of conscience and of the Bible," "Take courage, conscience and of the Bible," "Take courage, noble Germans!" shouted the speaker, a proselyted Canadian priest, with a long beard and cunning eyes, and in broken English. "Take courage! England is with you in the fight, and ours will be the victory!" The temper of the audience was admirably illustrated in their greeting of various names. Those of King William and Prince Bismarck always evoked cheers: tha marek always evoked cheers; that of the Pope, who was usually styled the "Vicar of Christ," brought out a chorus of hisses, as did the name of Archbishop Manning, whom the audience persisted in calling simply "Dr. Manning!" One of the speakers produced a copy of the Archbishop's official organ The Tablet, the sight of which had an effect something similar to what we are told a red handcherchief has on a bull in grass time. With what delight did the andience swallow down the great secret which the aforenamed Canadian priest revealed-that every Roman Catholic priest, on being ordained took an oath of eternal enmity to heretics and Protestants. to persecute them and annihilate them! "Englishmen," he shouted, "go home this night, and when you get there, write this secret on your doorposts and on your hearta." How the British pulse beat when another speaker recounted the tales of

and on your hearta." How the British pulse beat when another speaker recounted the tales of English martyrdom of yore, the sufferings of the martyrs whose bones he mondering in Smithdeld, and hinted that a similar time might yet be in store for English clergymen, if Archoishop Manning could carry out his infernal plans.

THE CHARACTER DY THE MERING.

A detailed account of the proceedings of the gathering would, I am sure, prove very tedious to your readers. The platform did not present a very brilliant array of "lights," and the large hall was not filled—a lact which evidently greatly annoyed the distinguished President, Sir John Murray. First, we all prayed very devoutly for the protection of the German Empire and the Emperor, and for Prince Bismarck and other "Knights of the Church." Lord Russeil's letter was read and duly applanded, and then the Rev. Mr. Badenoch got up to read us a handmid of telegrams, which he had received from all parts of Germany, bringing German thanks for English sympathy. These telegraphic messages were duly applauded, no matter what the source. In a case like this a message from the Hationalistic Protestant Verein of Heidelberg is considered good enough, so long as it is interlarded with soothing catchwords, as "Noble Englishmen," "England the home of piety," and "thanks for your generous sympathy." Then a certain Dr. Smith, of the Scottish Reformation Society, spoke long, and thought that the leading statesmen, the leading judicial authorities, the leading divines— (cheers)—of England were not alive to the storm that was approaching and which threatened to engulf English remarks which was greeted with great laughter and candenne. The goals was received with great laughter and candenne. The goals was received with great laughter and candenne. The goals was received with great laughter and candenne. The goals was received with great laughter and candenne.

approaching and which threatened to engulf English religious tiberty. To which a sturdy Briton in the background thundered out:—

a remark which was greeted with great laughter and appliause. The only speaker worth listening to, the only one who possessed intormation on what he was talking about was the Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, of New York, who for the last two years has resided in Berlin, where he has hohnobed with Prince Bismarck and has now become one of his chief advocates in the English language. He explained the causes and nature of the present ecclesiastical troubles in Germany in a very temperate and intedigent manner, of course from the Bismarckian point of view. His remarks will give you a pretty accurate idea of what Protestant Germans say of the matter themselves.

Then up rose another Soot by the name of MacGregor, who had much to say about "the great and noble people of Germany—great in battle and moderate in victory"—and he advised that the Kalser's letter to the Pope should be read in every pulpit in England and at every election meeting. He wished God would bless and prosper the Emperor. And another speaker thought we ought to include in our prayers henceforth the

KAISER, PRINCE BISMARCK AND PRESIDENT GRANT, whose country we had to thank for the presence of Dr. J. P. Thompson. Some of the speakers appeared to have only very vague ideas about Germany and its constitution. One could not see why the Protestant Emperor of Germany did not at once declare his faith by cutting off the Catholic Church altogether from the finds of the State. He evidently imagined that the Catholic population in Germany occupies the same relative position to the Protestant that it does in England. One person in the audience would not hear the word Catholic used without fine "Roman." It struck me that man had been reading lately about the catholic Church altogether live the word Catholic well without fine "Roman." It struck me that man had been reading lately about the catholic Church altogether live hear word Catholic w

tion in Germany occupies the same relative position to the Protestant that it does in England.
One person in the audience would not hear the
word Catholic used without me "Roman." it
struck me that man had been mading lately about
the "old Catholics" and "new tatholics," because
he evidently knew something about the matter.
Another of the audience, on hearing something
about priests and priestcraft, leclared that they.
(the priests) were a
"agr or out meathers;"
and so the meeting wood warm in its intolerance, until one speaker switched off into the
realm of politics, and denounced Gladstone—
whose name was greeted with hisses and some
cheers, thereby causing a great scandal—and
wished the electors would return only good, sound
Protestants—Exeter Hall, of course—to Parliament, when England might stand a chance of
freeing herself from Papal aggressions. At a late
hour the audience began to show signs of weariness, and the President thought it best to sing
"God save the Queen" and send us home; and this
morning we arose early and cailed for breakfast
and the Times and scanned over the meagre reports of the meeting, and read the editorial remarks, which are not flattering to the demonstration. We agree with it in "telling the German people that a meeting of such a character is no marks, which are not flattering to the demonstration. We agree with it in "telling the German people that a meeting of such a character is no adequate expression of English lecting on this great question. \* \* The public in general will be glad that so venerable a statesman as Lord Russell escaped the discredit of presiding at an ordinary 'No Popery' demonstration. \* \* The greatest possible injury that could be done to the cause upheld by Prince Bismarck would be to identify it with such a spirit as yesterday's meeting displayed. \* \* A new war of creeds, such as the meeting of yesterday tends to provoke, would be the greatest of all alsasters for the new German Empire. It was the evident desire of the majority to raise the old cry asters for the new German Empire. It was the evident desire of the majority to raise the old cry of 'No Popery,' with all its old bitterness, here and everywhere; and their approval of Princ Bismarck was clearly prompted more by hatred of Popery than by love for German nationality."

### THE STOUX ASSASSING

General Activity of Post Commanders Warlike Orders from the War Depart-

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 14, 1874. Large amounts of ammunition are being shipped rom Fort Leavenworth and Rock Island arsenals to the various posts in this department. All post commanders have been ordered to keep their comnands in readiness to take the field against the Indians on a moment's notice. Two companies of cavalry and one of infantry leave here in the morning for Fort Russell by rail, thence to Fort Laramie.

The Iudians ran the ranchmen in six miles west of Big Springs to-day. Forty cavalrymen under Captain Mills left immediately by rail, and will endeavor to strike them. No other depredations were reported to-day. The officials are very reticent, desiring to keep their movements as quiet as possible so that the half-breeds and renegades may not possess themselves of information valu-

THE SHERIFF IN THE SANCTUARY

The Financial Embarrassments of the Catholic Church at Orange.

Forced Sale of a Beautiful Temple.

THE TRIBULATIONS OF A CONGREGATION.

On Tuesday next the extraordinary spectacle of the sale of a church, under a judgment for debt, will be witnessed at Orange, N. J. The parish that will by this harsh measure of the law be deprived of its sanctuary is St. John's, belonging to the Roman Catholic diocese at Neawrk, of which the Right Rev. Dr. Corrigan is the present bishop. Interest in the neculiar circumstances that have precipitated this unfortunate result is not confined to the congregation immediately concerned. The citizens of Orange, Newark, Montclair and vicinity, with scarcely an exception, and rrespective of creeds, evince the deepest sympathy with their Catholic brethren, who, after having struggled bravely for the past eight years to provide themselves with an edifice that, while affording ample accommodation, should serve as a monument to their piety and reflect credit upon their taste, are now compelled to see the fruit of their labor and hard earned offerings plucked from their grasp—the tabernacle of their faith seized by the Sheriff and sold to the highest bidder.

Since the commencement of the impending sale, a few days ago, the excitement in regard to it has grown apace. It is the one subject of discussion in and about Orange, and various expedients for relieving the situation are suggested. In fact, the good-hearted people, both Catholic and Protestant, in the immediate locality, are ready with every species of financial remedy, except the one most agreeable to the creditors of the church, whose united claims foot up the sum of \$200,000. The in-debtedness for which judgment has been obtained and execution issued is comparatively small, consisting of a claim of the Orange National Bank for \$30,000, and one of the Second National Bank of Newark for \$2,600. The estimated value of the church, including the church edifice, the school houses, parsonage, cemetery and unimproved land, is between \$175,000 and 200,000.

It is stated that about \$160,000 have in the aggregate been paid by the congregation towards the liquidation of the construction and land accounts, and it is consequently incomprehensible, in view of the actual value of the property, how such a load of debt could have been placed upon it except through a lamentable mismanagement, which all who know him hesitate to impute to the Rev. Father Hickey, the recent pastor and builder of the church. Few priests are more highly esteemed than Father Hickey, and his removal from Orange to New Brunswick last spring, in consesequence of the financial embarrassments of his charge, was marked by expressions of regret from his flock and from the Protestant community sufficient to indicate that, in the opinion of who know him best, his generous heart and unpractical head alone were at fault. A representative of the HERALD visited Orange yesterday to inspect the church and ascertain th exact state of affairs. Orange, with its adjoining townships of East and South Orange, may be accounted the most beautiful and most perfectly developed suburb of New York, from which it is distant twelve miles via the Morris and Essex division of the Delaware and Lackawanna Rail-FORMATION OF THE PARISH.

The parish of St. John's was formed in 1850, when not more than a dozen Catholic families resided at Orange. At first they assisted at mass in the house of Thomas Henry, in William street. Through the zealous efforts of Captain James Ward, of the United States Navy, means were soon raised for securing a site and erecting a small church, which was dedicated the year following. The growth of Orange was rapid prior to the war, and althoug i the building was enlarged, it soon proved nadequate to the needs of the congregation, so rapidly did the Catholic population increase. In 1865, Rev. Father Hickey having become the pastor of St. John's, ground was broken for the new church, a plot of ground having been secured for \$10,000. The edifice was pushed toward completion uninterruptedly until the fall of 1869, when it was occupied by the congregation. The church was built under the plans and supervision of Mr. John O'Rourke, architect, residing in Newark. Whatever may be said of Rev. Father Hickey's financial incapacity, no fault can be found with his architectural taste. St. John's church is a model of symmetry and perfected detail in so far as the plans have been completed. Its site is picturesque and which was dedicated the year following. The commanding. Fronting westward, it overlooks the beautiful Orange Valley and the magnificent landscape of Llewellyn Park. From its incomplete portais the eye can range from Mometair on the north to Millourn on the south, an extent of eight or ten miles along the unproken line of the Orange. north to Milburn on the south, an extent of eight or ten miles along the unbroken line of the Orange Mountain. The building is constructed of brown stone quarried in the vicinity. The material was the gitt of Mr. L. S. Haskell, the projector of the renowned Liewellyn Park; but the church members say that, with no disposition "to look a girt horse in the mouth," the donation proved more costly to quarry and dress than the same amount of stone could have been bought for ready to use. The dimensions of the edifice are 160 feet in depth and 68 feet in width.

could have been bought for ready to use. The dimensions of the editice are 160 feet in depth and 68
feet in width.

The interior view of the church is most impressive,
the harmony of colors being exquisite. The night
altar is richly tinted and burnished in gold, and
the three large windows that surround the sanctuary contain admirable specimens of the artist's
taste in color and drawing. As the light pours
turough the richly stained glass the eye is impressed with a series of biblical scenes and figures,
beautifully wrought, and which cannot but stimulate the fervor of every devout worshipper. A
spiendid crucifix, the figure of the Saviour being
of life size, occupies the niche to the left of the
aitar, while on the opposite side of the church is a
pretty shrine of the Blessed Virgin. The side
walls are adorned with colored illustrations, in alto relievo, of the "Way of
the Cross." These "stations" are justly
prized as works of art. They are unique in style,
and were procured by Father Hickey in Rome.
Fortunately for the symmetry of the interior edifice, no galleries protrude from the wails, with the
necessary exception of that for the organ and
choir, facing the altar. Massive pillars of brownstone with carved capitals support the roof, and
the ceiling is finished in a soft bine tint. There are
no glaring colors noticeable—all is subdued and devotional, yet not without a certain cheerfulness of
tone and finish most grateful to the senses. The
pews, which are of oak, will seat 1,200. This organ
in use is a small instrument, expense in the musical department having been prudently postponed. The interior depth of the church is 140
feet. The only unfinished features are the steeple
and porches.

The site of the edifice is on the southeast corner
of Ridge and White streets, about a quarter of a

itienti, desiring to keep their movements as quiet as possible so that the half-breeds and renegates may not possess themselves of information valuable to the Indians, to whom they would certainly carry it.

The Red Cloud Agency Vacated by the Sioux.

CHEVENDS, W. T., Feb. 14, 1874.

The Cheyenne Leader has a special despatch from Fort Fetterman stating that a Cheyenne runfrom Fort Fetterman stating that a Cheyenne runner who has just arrived there from the Red Cloud Agency says that Red Cloud's son was killed last Monday night by a party of Sloux whom he has decompelled to return stolen stock. He also reports that nearly all the Cheyennes and Sloux have left the agency and that 150 lodges are within fifty miles of Fort Fetterman and will come in or send to that post. The runner reports plenty of budies to that post. The runner reports plenty of whole to the committee in extent. This, with some unimproved lots at West Orange. On Mount Pleasant to that post. The runner reports plenty of whole to the complete to return stolen stock. He also reports that nearly all the Cheyennes and Sloux have left to that post. The runner reports plenty of whole to the committee in the mount of the committee in the mount of the committee in the second and library, and adjoining these of the committee in the second and library, and adjoining these of the committee in the rear of this extemportized convent is the cemetery, about three acres in extent. This with some unimproved lots at West Orange. On Mount Pleasant The peartment for Arms for Seits-Protection.

Citizens of Nebraska Aaking the War Department for Arms for Seits-Protection.

Washington, Feb. 14, 1874.

Senator Hitcheock, Governor Furnas, A. S. Paddock and J. H. Peake, on Nebraska called upon the Second for the counting the Secretary of War and General Sherman to-day for the purpose of getting arms for the people of that State, in anticipation of a general indian outbreak. The request if it could be done without vitolation of the law.

An UnConstitutional, and Issue

pended. At this pincture habop Corrigan placed the Rev. Dr. Wigger, former. If Sew Brunst, in charge, and removed Father flickey is Sew Brunstella Dr. Wigger soon made the acquain ance of the creditors of the church, who were aimod as numerous as the partisioners, and though the majority were disposed to trust to Providence for a settlement of their claims there were others whose forbearance had weakened. In this category may be included the officers of the two manks in whose favor the judgments above mentioned have been obtained. Last Sunday Dr. Wigger preacted his larewell sermon, having received permission from the Bishop to resign his pastorate and to return to his former field of labor in Summit and Springfield. During the nine months that have elapsed since he moved to Orange Dr. Wigger has succeeded in paying of \$11,000 of the floating debt. It is mentioned with grantade by the people of St. John's that neither Dr. Wigger nor als assistant, Rev. Mr. Vassais, have drawn the salaries due them, preferring to leave the amount in the treasury.

To the inquiry whether a concerted effort would be made to buy in the property at the sheriff's sale, the reply was that no plan had been determined upon. As he sale is to be made subject to the mortgages, which are pled up ankle deep on the estate, the incentive to speculation is wanting. Diligent searon failed to bring to light any proposed buyer or even bidder. For the amount of money necessary to lift st. John's out of the Slough of Despond three or four eligibly located churches, of large size, might be scattered about the cluster of geographical oranges, and the impression seems to be, at least among the Catholics, that such anivestment would be more beneficial to the community, who have hitherto been dependent on one inconvenient would be more beneficial to the community, who have hitherto been dependent on one inconvenient for execution, will find the market in ecclesiastical property exceedingly languid next Tuesday.

Among the encounterances on the church is

#### CHANG AND ENG.

The Dissecting Knife at Work on the Ligament.

Efforts to Publicly Exhibit the Bodies.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1874. The formal autopsy of the Siamese Twins is now being pushed vigorously forward, and I am assured that the knife has already solved much of the mystery of the connecting link, and that the convictions of the physicians as soon as they made the hurried examination at Mount Airy are likely to be entirely fulfilled and the separability of the twain shown to have been impossible without destroying the lives of both. The bodies were embalmed again this afternoon and by Wednesday night the post-mortem will have been entirely uded. At that time the official report of the few now making the examination will be rendered, according to the demand of the contract, to the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The paper will be of a very elaborate nature and is now more than one-third completed.

SCIENCE SLOWLY SOLVING THE PROBLEM. The post-mortem goes on quite slowly-casts, photographs and incisions all proceeding systematically together. At every stage accurate negatives are taken and equally accurate plaster casts. The cast of the trunks is now shaped down to the proportion of the originals, and other casts have been taken of the bond of union, as well as of all the lower extremities. The different plaster reproductions have to-day been united, and the image of the twain is now entirely complete. The cast is said to be absolutely perfect, and from the same another just like it will be wrought. The photographic negatives, too, are very numerous, and the labor attending the slow developments is very fatiguing. The bodies are still lying, as described the other day, upon the dissecting table, their faces still covered with nuge sponges.

PROBABLE PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE BODIES. As soon as the autopsy is over Dr. Hollingsworth, the family physician of the pair when alive, will be informed, and the responsibility of returning the bodies to the widows will devolve upon him. There is no doubt whatever that the bodies in their embalmed state will be placed upon public exhibition in this city. The doctors are making a strong effort a this city. The doctors are making a strong effort a this direction, and there can now be no question about their effecting their end. The plaster casts will also be exposed, and by the end of next week the mystery of their union will be disclosed, and the public will also have an opportunity of seeing the twins in death. Everything looks toward a general exhibition of the corpses in all parts of the country, and there is no doubt that the unhappy demise of Chang and Eng will be to certain parties the means of an immense revenue.

## WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day heard further argument of the counsel as to the kind of testimony that should be admitted in the Sykes-Spencer contest for a seat in the Senate from Alabama Mr. Spencer contends that the officially printed record of the proceedings of the Legislature should be binding on the committee's action; while, on the other hand, Mr. Sykes denies the truthfulness of this record, and insists that the case be opened for oral proofs. The committee took the subject under advisement. It is considered certain now that the decision of the case will hinge on the conclusions which may be reached concerning the election in Barbour county.

The Annual Coin Assay at Philadelphia. Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, now in Philadelphia, writes to the Secretary that the Commission to make the annual assay of coin concluded its labors yesterday afternoon, and reported the trial of the coinage of 1873 as satisfactory in all

Business in the House.

In the House to-day speeches were made by Mr. Bell, of Georgia, on the Atlantic and Great Western Canal; Mr. Small, of New Hampshire, on finance; Mr. Clements, of Illinois, on Western interests; Mr. Foot, of Illinois, on finance, and Mr. Eden, of Illinois, on finance. The House adjourned at half-past three P. M.

The Committee on Appropriations The House Committee on Appropriations had a protracted session to-day, working on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, which they hope to mature in time to report on Monday next. Superintendent George B. McCartee was again before the committee to give any reason, if any there can be, why the interests of the service would not be as well subserved by

making specific appropriations for his bureau.

The Army Reduction Opposed. The Military Committee of the House held a special meeting to-day to afford General Alvord, Paymaster General, Judge Advocate General Holt and Commissary General Eaton an opportunity to give their views on the subject of a reduction of the army. Each gave a detailed history of the services incident to their departments, and generally opposed any reduction. Senator Alcorn.

A telegram received here to-night from Jackson, Miss., says the resolution requesting Senator Alcorn to resign was voted down in the State Senate to-day by a vote of 24 to 4. Receptions at Washington on Friday

Evening.
Two of the most spiendid entertainments of the season took place last night at the residences of Secretary Fish and Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas. at each place there was a brilliant company, including many gentlemen in the highest official

A Ku Klux Prisoner Pardoned. Julius Howe, of South Carolina, who was imprisoned at Albany for Ku Klux crimes, has been pardoned.

### THE QUINCY BANK ROBBERY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 14, 1874. Nothing has been ascertained so far in regard to the bank robbery at Quincy yesterday morning, though several persons have been arrested on suspicion. A reward of \$20,000 has oeen offered for the restoration of the stolen property and the cap-ture of the thieves. The bank continues business as usual. Among the bonds stolen were \$100,000 of Adams county bonds, numbered from 221 to 400,

# SLOW TRANSIT.

The Wretched Systems of Travel Up and Down the Island.

THE STREET RAILWAYS.

Their Defects and How They Might Be Remedied.

Slow transit, in all its horrible tedium, has never better exemplified than during the past week. A Herald representative undertook an examination of the different snail lines of the city, with a view to enlighten the public upon facts which, alas! if they know too well, they do not sufficiently digest. If the citizens of New York-the 1,000,000 of people who move through our streets from morning to night-could give utterance to their most fervid wish, we opine that it would be one universal shout for "rapid transit." How is the citizen placed to-day? He is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He wishes to go down town and transact some business before the banks close. What means of locomotion are there ? Conscientiously tney can be stated as follows in their order of

1. His feet.
2. A cab.
3. A Broadway stage.
4. A Fourth avenue car.
5. The elevated railway.
6. A Third avenue poison box, known as a car.

A HERALD representative has tried all these different systems of locomotion pro bono publico, and is prepared to state his experience.

ON FOOT.

This is at once the most healthful, the most satisfactory, the pleasantest and the most economical method of traveiling from one part of the city to the other. It may expend shoe leather, work hard on the calves of the leg or be too severe an exercise for the feeble octogenarian; but for active men in middle life there is no exercise so necessary as walking. Therefore we recommend the foot line as the best one, indeed and as the sole one to patronize. Any one who will glance at our population, who will consider the restless years that are devoted to money getting, will appreciate the fact that a man should not live two hours a day in the poisonous atmosphere of street cars when he is able to walk. It would seem that there is some providential provision in our sidewalks and the manner in which they are patronized. Yet, though we have good walks and wretched drives, we must have vehicles. Business requirements demand it; violent climatic changes demand it: indolence and feebleness demand it. THE CAB.

It is unnecessary here to repeat the history of the New York cab-another word for extortion. If a man takes one at Union square for a drive to the Battery the preliminaries are ten minutes' conversation about the fare; insolence from the driver in almost every case; obstructions from the stages and other vehicles on the crowded thoroughfare; a demand for an increase at the end of the route, and such little inconveniences as these. We do not mean to say that extortion and swindling always occur, but they are oftener the rule than the exception. Cabs can never become, therefore, exclusively employed in New York as the Hansom is a godsend to London and a coupé the institution of Paris.

The Legislature should, however, compel by law such regulations as would place at the disposal of the public a popular cab system at popular prices, and the city government should so enact that the proper thoroughfares would be kept open for this

THE BROADWAY STAGE

is the next institution belonging to the system of slow transit of which we complain. It is indeed a slow coach, conveying the passenger from Fiftieth street to the Battery in about an nour, drawing him through mud and mire, din and uproar, nicely crushed in with a most heterogeneous company. The Pifta Avenue Stage Company, tike many other lines, has adopted the box principlethat is, "deposit your fare in the box, for the driver will not receive it on pain of dismissal." This system is undoubtedly an improvement, not only for the company and for the driver (who is not tempted to theft), but also for the passenger, who, by his forekn owledge, need not get into a stage rithout the necessary ten conts. It leads, however, to many curious and amusing incidents, dis-WASHINGTON: Feb. 14, 1874. on. The drivers are not as solicitous for the company's good as they were under the former system. pany's good as they were under the former system, nor do they keep the sharp lookout for the shouts and signals of pedestrians they were wont to do some weeks ago. Stage travelling is by far the best kind of locomotion in the city if we may consider cleanliness a destrable quality. The passengers are of the higher walks of life, living generally in their own nonses, and do not emit any of those peculiar, unbealtyy and disagreeable odors which render street cars loathsome in the extreme. In construction they have but one quality suited to a public conveyance—security; but beyond this they are as unfit for the purposes for which they are used as the channel boats which ply between Calais and Dover are unfit for the conveyance of the world's passengers from England to the Continent. They lack interior space, a noiseless fitting of the sashes; heighth, width and comfortable sitting surface. They are simply abominable.

On the Pourth avenue. The difference of a cent demanded from the passengers is less than a just compensation for travel thereon, if five cents be a fair charge on the Taird avenue and other lines. The service is done by the best grade of employée. The the sharp lookout for the shouts

The finest and cleanest line in the city is the Pourth avenue. The difference of a cent demanded from the passengers is less than a just compensation for travel thereon, if five cents be a fair charge on the Turd avenue and other lines. The cars are clean, generally well ventilated, and the service is done by the best grade of employes. The trip from the terminus at the new Post Office to Union square is the swiftest in the city, averaging about seventeen minutes. Yet there are many disagreeable features connected with the passage up through Centre street, which is often obstructed by trucks, carts, drays and the lumbering freight cars, en route to the Grand Central Depot. So that a passenger starting on his way down, especially on a runny or disagreeable day, is often obliged to suffer detention, sometimes as long as half an hour. This half an hour may sometimes involve the loss of \$60,000, and here we strike the very keynote of "rapid transit;" it is this, that in a city winer business is transacted with such astonishing rapidity, where thousands and thousands of coliars often depend upon half an hour's time or even less, we should have a poorer system of locomotion than is in vogue in the supineness of the public Jouching this subject has undoubtedly resulted from the corruption of our legislators, the general demoralization of city politics and the awkward conformation of the island. If New York had been spread out, so to speak, over a broad surface resembling Paris or London, then the railways would not have to pass through the windpipe of Manhattan. During the reign of Tweed and Sweny it will be remembered that the Legislature sanctioned a measure by which the city was to loan \$6,000,000 to a company consisting of a mediety of minimonaires and politicians. But the proposition tell to the ground with the chude of Tammany Hail, and since then there has been no practical solution of the problem offered. A discussion of the various plans would be out of place here. Yet it might be remarked that the horse cars

and do not tend to an improvement of the atmosphere. Your next fate is to be crowded on the platform or jammed into such a narrow space by your fellow passengers that if you nave anything of light construction in your pockets it is sure to yield. Sometimes as many as sixty passengers are crammed into one of these wretched boxes, twenty being on the front and rear platforms. This is not only cruelty to the animals, it is cruelty to the passengers, and, what is worse, extortion of the worst character. In a a delightful company of this kind, if you are the happy possessor of a watch, some light fingered gentleman will conclude to divest you of your proprietorial interest therein; and when many of the passengers have alighted you put your watch in order to count "How much longer this agony!" and it is gone. Then some drunken man gets on board; there is a spicy quarrel with the conductor; one or two passengers interfere; there is a delay of ten minutes, and the car proceeds northward. If none of these incidents occur then the horses are abt to break down; there is sure to be a collision, or two obstinate drivers who both claim the first right of way at a grossing have come to the angle at the same moment, and they refuse to compromise on any terms. This is a very frequent diversion, and, as may be imagined, anything but enjoyable. Then the great car sweep, drawn by eight horses, comes along, scattering the flith to right and left, and finally the passenger, when he arrives at Sixty-third street, finds that he must change cars, and probably in the rush lose the seat winch he had been either fortunate or unfortunate enough to secure about the precincts of the City Hall. Such is a part of that beautiful system known as "slow transit."

A RIDE ON THE SELT LINE

shows results of no better character. It takes three hours to make the round trip from Fifty-third street over to the North River, thence to the Bautery, and return to the point of destination, and one hour and a half for one half of the trip—that is, irom the up

the conveyances should not be clean and sanitarily perfect.

The criticisms we have made in this article on the particular lines described apply, with but very sight modifications, to the entire system of slow transit. The Elevated Railway alone is an exception. A passenger leaving the Battery reaches Thirtieth street in ten minutes; but there is no feeling of absolute security for life. Nor can the enterprise be considered of a permanent character. A great fire would bend and twist the railway as if it were of wire, and completely destroy the whole fabric in a few minutes. But while it endures it must be admitted that it affords luxurious and pleasant accommodations for a very modest sum—ten cents. Still it can im no wise be considered a part of rapid transit; it is the fag end of slow transit without absolute.

the fag end of slow transit without absolute security.

If slow transit is to remain as the permanent system of the land then it must be improved. One thoroughfare at least should be set apart for a line of cars up and down the Island upon which could be carried bundles, packages and all the traps which are now permitted to obstruct all the lines of the city. Improvements should be made in the cars. Not one passenger above the actual complement of the car should be permitted to ride, and better time should be made on all the lines. There is no reason why one should not ride from Madison square to the Hebald office in twelve minutes.

It is the duty, then, of our representatives at Albany to demand an investigation of the two problems—"rapid transit" and "slow transit," and isgistate for the relief of New York and its great mercantile interests involved in these two questions, which, in reality, are but one.

#### CHARLES KINGSLEY.

An Interview with the Distinguished and Overthrow of Gladstone.

A representative of the REBALD was received yesterday by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the distinguished author and one of the chaptains in ordinary to Queen Victoria Mr. Kingsiey is a gentleman of about fifty years of age, of pleasant bearing and affable manners, and he will find no difficulty in optaining a generous appreciation from the American people. During the course of an entertaining conversation the British author said, respecting the recent political tumult in England,

"The elections took me by surprise, and I am thus at a loss to state definitely to what causes may be assigned the overthrow of Mr. Gladstone; but I said when I heard of the result 'It will put money in the pockets of the brewers.' But this result cannot set back the liberal thought of England nor of Europe; neither will it be an obstruction. England will advance more slowly and, perhaps, more safely under the government thas will come

Mr. Kingslev asked the HERALD representative if he had learned that Mr. Gladstone has been in ill

health, to which a negative reply was given. "I have understood," said Mr. Kingsley, "that he had been poorly for some time, and I have also putes with the driver, robbing of the boxes, and so heard that he intends to retire from public life and seek the repose he so much needs, but even for the

seek the repose he so much needs, but even for the truth of this I can hardly vouen."

"But will there be any radical change in the policy of England?"

"Hardly," replied Mr. Kingsley. "The domestic and foreign policy will remain unchanged. No adventitions circumstances can arrest the liberal tendencies of the English people, and in reality party lines are not sharply drawn. The question may thus be stated: There is white and black. You cannot make black white, neither white black. You cannot make black white, neither white black. You cannot make black white, neither white black contains some write. I remember at the last election from my borough a conservative-liberal was against a liberal-conservative, and the conservative was elected. Yet he was more liberal in this acts than the liberal himself. Thus you will see that party lines are not very sharply defined."

"flas the anti-Papai movement, led by Lord "Has the anti-Papai movement, led by Loru
John Russell, had any inducace in precipitating;
the dissolution and the downfall of the liberals?"
"None at all. Nineteen-twentieths of all England are with Lord John Russell on this subject,
authough he was not in the most select company
at the meeting in London."

"Do the old English Catholic families take any
estitude hostile to British institutions in the re-

attitude hostile to British institutions in the re-ligious strile going on in Great Britain?"
"They are stering, loyal subjects, as a rule, and do not interfere with the administration of the

"They are stering, loyal subjects, as a rule, and do not interfere with the administration of the laws."

Further reference being made to the English elections, Mr. Kingsley said, "The great question of inture interest will be the action of the home rulers in Parliament, for every vote will count in the party struggles. Some of these home rulers are Protestants: some are Catholics; so they may not act as a body!"

Mr. Kingsley said his visit to America had gratified him exceedingly so far as it had gone, and that he had found the Americans the same chairing, hospitable people whom he had met and known in Europe. Much other conversation took place that it would be manifestly a breach of etiquette to publish.

The reverend gentleman will deliver a series of lectures in New England during the next lew weeks, on the Norsemen, as relating to their settlement in Massachusetts; Westminster Abbey, as connected with American history; on the history of ancient despotisms and republics, showing that the thought of all ages has been tending towards democracy in one form or another. He will then proceed to Colorado, and, after visiting California, will investigate the wonders of the Yosemite. His travels in the United States will cover a period of six months.

Reception of the Novelist by the Lotos Club Last Evening.

The Lotos Club last evening gave a reception in honor of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, the novelist and poet, at the club rooms in Irving place. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the President of the club, welcomed the gentleman on behalf of the club in a neat little speech, during which he alluded to the good Mr. Kingsley's works had done for the cause of humanity. He said that the works of their guest were household words the world over, and that go where homenoid words the world over, and that go where he would in this country he would find that he was known in every town and village. Mr. Kingsley made a short reply. While thanking the membess of the club for the kind way in which they had received him, he referred to "Alton Locke," and remarked that he believed as a firmly in everything he had said in that work as when he wrote it, and had therefore nothing to take back. It was the duty, he said, of every man to seek for the truth, and, despite prejudice and customs, made laws by long practice, to make its indusce felt everywhere. Facts should be met and conquered, not simply avoided for fear of consequences that sometimes some people consider disastrous. Speeches of welcome were also made by William M. Evarts, James Parton, John G. Saxe, Rev. C. Potter, of Grace church, and William E. Dodge. A pledsant feature of the reception was the singing by Mr. Bartlett of Mr. Kingsley's poem, "The Three Esshers." Among others present during the evening were W. H. Beard, the artist: Dr. Charles Insiee Pardee, Rev. Dr. Montgomery, Church of the Ascension; Sinclar fousey, Benjamin K. Phelps, District Attorney of the city; ivory Chamberlain, William A. Hammond, William Cullen Bryans, Judge Van Brunt, Judge Speir, John Brougham. I's Charles H. Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, Lanat Thompson, P. S. Glimore, Robert B. Rooseveit, George Fawcett Rowe and R. B. Gifford. he would in this country he would find that he was